

# LAY

15. To reposit any thing.  
The sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest,  
for herself, where she may lay her young. *Psal. lxxxiv. 3.*
17. To exclude eggs.  
After the egg *lay'd*, there is no further growth or nourish-  
ment from the female. *Bacon's Natural History.*  
A hen mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and sits upon  
it; she is insensible of an increase or diminution in the num-  
ber of those she *lays*. *Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 120.*
18. To apply with violence.  
*Lay* siege against it, and build a fort against it, and cast  
a mount against it. *Ezek. iv. 2.*  
Never more shall my torn mind be heal'd,  
Nor taste the gentle comforts of repose!  
A dreadful band of gloomy cares surround me,  
And *lay* strong siege to my distracted soul. *Phillips.*
19. To apply nearly.  
She *layeth* her hands to the spindle, and her hands hold  
the distaff. *Prov. xxxi. 19.*  
It is better to go to the house of mourning than to go to  
the house of feasting; for that is the end of all men, and  
the living will *lay* it to his heart. *Ecc. vii. 2.*  
The peacock *laid* it extremely to heart, that, being Juno's  
darling bird, he had not the nightingale's voice. *L'Estrange.*  
He that really *lays* these two things to heart, the extreme  
necessity that he is in, and the small possibility of help, will  
never come coldly to a work of that concernment. *Duppa.*
20. To add; to conjoin.  
Wo unto them that *lay* field to field. *Isa. v. 8.*
21. To put in any state.  
Till us death *lay*  
To ripe and mellow; we're but stubborn clay. *Donne.*  
If the sinus lie distant, *lay* it open first, and cure that  
apertion before you divide that in ano. *Wise man's Surgery.*  
The wars for some years have *laid* whole countries waste.  
*Addison's Spectator, N<sup>o</sup>. 198.*
22. To scheme; to contrive.  
Every breast she did with spirit inflame,  
Yet still fresh projects *lay'd* the grey-eyed dame. *Chapman.*  
Homer is like his Jupiter, has his terrors, shaking Olym-  
pus; Virgil, like the same power in his benevolence, coun-  
selling with the gods, *laying* plans for empires. *Pope.*  
Don Diego and we have *laid* it so, that before the rope is  
well about thy neck, he will break in and cut thee down. *Arbuth.*
23. To charge as a payment.  
A tax *laid* upon land seems hard to the landholder, be-  
cause it is so much money going out of his pocket. *Locke.*
24. To impute; to charge.  
Preoccupied with what  
You rather must do, that what you should do,  
Made you against the grain to voice him consul,  
*Lay* the fault on us. *Shakespeare.*  
How shall this bloody deed be answered?  
It will be *laid* to us, whose providence  
Should have kept short, restrain'd, and out of haunt,  
This mad young man. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*  
We need not *lay* new matter to his charge. *Shakef.*  
Men groan from out of the city, yet God *layeth* not folly  
to them. *Job xxiv. 12.*  
Let us be glad of this, and all our fears  
*Lay* on his providence. *Paradise Regain'd, b. i.*  
The writers of those times *lay* the disgraces and ruins of  
their country upon the numbers and fierceness of those savage  
nations that invaded them. *Temple.*  
They *lay* want of invention to his charge; a capital  
crime. *Dryden's Rineis.*  
You represented it to the queen as wholly innocent of  
those crimes which were *laid* unjustly to its charge. *Dryden.*  
They *lay* the blame on the poor little ones. *Locke.*  
There was eagerness on both sides; but this is far from  
*laying* a blot upon Luther. *Atterbury.*
25. To impose; to enjoin.  
The weariest and most loathed life  
That age, ach, penury, imprisonment,  
Can *lay* on nature, is a paradise  
To what we fear of death. *Shakef. Meaf. for Meaf.*  
Thou shalt not be to him as an usurer, neither shalt thou  
*lay* upon him usury. *Exod. xx. 25.*  
The Lord shall *lay* the fear of you, and the dread of you,  
upon all the land. *Deut. xi. 25.*  
It seemed good to the Holy Ghost, and to us, to *lay* upon  
you no greater burden. *Acts xv. 28.*  
Whilst you *lay* on your friend the favour, acquit him of  
the debt. *Wycherley.*  
A prince who never disobey'd,  
Nor when the most severe commands were *laid*,  
Nor want, nor exile, with his duty weigh'd. *Dryden.*  
You see what obligation the profession of Christianity *lays*  
upon us to holiness of life. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
These words were not spoken to Adam; neither, indeed,  
was there any grant in them made to Adam; but a punish-  
ment *laid* upon Eve. *Locke.*

# LAY

- Neglect the rules each verbal critic *lays*,  
For not to know some trifles is a praise. *Pope.*
26. To exhibit; to offer.  
It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man  
to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers  
face to face, and have licence to answer for himself concern-  
ing the crime *laid* against him. *Acts xxv. 16.*  
Till he *lays* his indictment in some certain country, we do  
not think ourselves bound to answer an indefinite charge.  
*Francis Atterbury.*
27. To throw by violence.  
He bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city  
he *layeth* it low, even to the ground. *Isa. xvi. 5.*  
Brave Ceneus *laid* Ortygius on the plain,  
The victor Ceneus was by Turnus slain. *Dryden's En.*  
He took the quiver, and the trusty bow  
Achates us'd to bear; the leaders first  
He *laid* along, and then the vulgar pierc'd. *Dryden.*
28. To place in comparison.  
*Lay* down by those pleasures the fearful and dangerous  
thunders and lightnings, and then there will be found no  
comparison. *Railigh.*
29. To *LAY* apart. To reject; to put away.  
*Lay* apart all filthiness. *James i. 21.*
30. To *LAY* aside. To put away; not to retain.  
Let us *lay aside* every weight, and the sin which doth so  
easily beset us. *Heb. xii. 1.*  
Amaze us not with that majestic frown,  
But *lay aside* the greatness of your crown. *Waller.*  
Rokecomon first, then Mulgrave rose, like light;  
The Stagyrite, and Horace, *laid aside*,  
Inform'd by them, we need no foreign guide. *Granville.*  
Retention is the power to revive again in our minds those  
ideas which, after imprinting, have disappeared, or have been  
*laid aside* out of sight. *Locke.*  
When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,  
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,  
And *lay* the uplifted thunder-bolt aside. *Addison's Cat.*
31. To *LAY* away. To put from one; not to keep.  
Queen Esther *laid* away her glorious apparel, and put on  
the garments of anguish. *Esther xiv. 2.*
32. To *LAY* before. To expose to view; to shew; to display.  
I cannot better satisfy your piety, than by *laying* before  
you a prospect of your labours. *Wake's Prepar. for Death.*  
That treaty hath been *laid* before the house of commons.  
*Swift's Preface to Remarks on the Barrier Treaty.*  
Their office it is to *lay* the business of the nation before  
him. *Addison's Freeholder, N<sup>o</sup>. 46.*
33. To *LAY* by. To reserve for some future time.  
Let every one *lay* by him in store, as God hath prospered  
him. *1 Cor. xvi. 2.*
34. To *LAY* by. To put from one; to dismiss.  
Let brave spirits that have fitted themselves for command,  
either by sea or land, not be *laid* by as persons unnecessary  
for the time. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
She went away, and *laid* by her veil. *Gen. xxxviii. 19.*  
Did they not swear to live and die  
With Elix, and straight *laid* him by. *Hudibras.*  
For that look, which does your people awe,  
When in your throne and robes you give 'em law,  
*Lay* it by here, and give a gentler smile. *Waller.*  
Darkness, which fairest nymphs disarms,  
Defends us ill from Mira's charms;  
Mira can *lay* her beauty by,  
Take no advantage of the eye,  
Quit all that Lely's art can take,  
And yet a thousand captives make. *Waller.*  
Then he *lays* by the public care,  
Thinks of providing for an heir;  
Learns how to get, and how to spare. *Denham.*  
The Tuscan king,  
*Laid* by the lance, and took him to the sling. *Dryden.*  
Where Dædalus his borrow'd wings *laid* by,  
To that obscure retreat I chuse to fly. *Dryden's Juvenal.*  
My zeal for you must *lay* the father by,  
And plead my country's cause against my son. *Dryden.*  
Fortune, conscious of your destiny,  
E'en then took care to *lay* you softly by;  
And wrapp'd your fate among her precious things,  
Kept fresh to be unfolded with your king's. *Dryden.*  
Dismiss your rage, and *lay* your weapons by,  
Know I protect them, and they shall not die. *Dryden.*  
When their displeasure is once declared, they ought not  
presently to *lay* by the severity of their brows, but restore  
their children to their former grace with some difficulty. *Locke.*
35. To *LAY* down. To deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or sa-  
tisfaction.  
I *lay* down my life for the sheep. *John x. 15.*  
For her, my Lord,  
I dare my life *lay* down, and will do't, Sir,  
Please you t' accept it, that the queen is spotless  
I th' eyes of heaven. *Shakespeare's Winter's Tale.*

# LAY

36. To *LAY* down. To quit; to resign.  
The soldier being once brought in for the service, I will  
not have him to *lay* down his arms any more. *Spens. Ireland.*  
Ambitious conquerors, in their mad career,  
Check'd by thy voice, *lay* down the sword and spear. *Blackmore's Creation, b. ii.*  
The story of the tragedy is purely fiction; for I take it up  
where the history has *laid* it down. *Dryden's Don Sebastian.*
37. To *LAY* down. To commit to repose.  
I will *lay* me down in peace and sleep. *Psal. xlviii.*  
And they *lay* themselves down upon cloaths laid to pledge,  
by every altar. *Amos ii. 8.*  
We *lay* us down, to sleep away our cares; night shuts up  
the senses.  
Some god conduct me to the sacred shades,  
Or lift me high to Hamus' hilly crown,  
Or in the plains of Tempe *lay* me down. *Dryden's Virg.*
38. To *LAY* down. To advance as a proposition.  
I have *laid* down, in some measure, the description of the  
old known world. *Abbot's Description of the World.*  
Kircher *lays* it down as a certain principle, that there  
never was any people so rude, which did not acknowledge  
and worship one supreme deity. *Stillington's Roman Idolatry.*  
I must *lay* down this for your encouragement, that we are  
no longer now under the heavy yoke of a perfect unfinishing  
obedience. *Wake's Preparation for Death.*  
Plato *lays* it down as a principle, that whatever is permit-  
ted to befall a just man, whether poverty or sickness, shall,  
either in life or death, conduce to his good. *Addison's Spect.*  
From the maxims *laid* down many may conclude, that I  
had a mind the world should think there had been occasion  
given by some late abuses among men of that calling. *Swift.*
39. To *LAY* for. To attempt by ambush, or insidious prac-  
tices.  
He embarked himself at Marseilles, after a long and dan-  
gerous journey, being not without the knowledge of Solyma  
hardly *laid* for at sea by Cortug-ogli, a famous pirate. *Knolles.*
40. To *LAY* forth. To diffuse; to expatiate.  
O bird! the delight of gods and of men! and so he *lays*  
himself forth upon the gracefulness of the raven. *L'Estrange.*
41. To *LAY* forth. To place when dead in a decent posture.  
Embalme me,  
Then *lay* me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like  
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me. *Shakespeare.*
42. To *LAY* hold of. To seize; to catch.  
Then shall his father and his mother *lay* hold on him, and  
bring him out. *Deut. xxi. 19.*  
Favourable seasons of aptitude and inclination, be heed-  
fully *laid* hold of. *Locke.*
43. To *LAY* in. To store; to treasure.  
Let the main part of the ground employed to gardens or  
corn be to a common flock; and *laid* in, and stored up, and  
then delivered out in proportion. *Bacon's Essays.*  
An equal flock of wit and valour  
He had *laid* in, by birth a taylor. *Hudibras, p. i.*  
They saw the happiness of a private life, but they thought  
they had not yet enough to make them happy, they would  
have more, and *laid* in to make their solitude luxurious. *Dryd.*  
Readers, who are in the flower of their youth, should la-  
bour at those accomplishments which may set off their per-  
sons when their bloom is gone, and to *lay* in timely provisions  
for manhood and old age. *Addison's Guardian.*
44. To *LAY* on. To apply with violence.  
We make no excuses for the obstinate: blows are the pro-  
per remedies; but blows *laid* on in a way different from the  
ordinary. *Locke on Education.*
45. To *LAY* open. To shew; to expose.  
Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak,  
*Lay* open to my earthy gross conceit,  
Smother'd in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,  
The folded meaning of your word's deceit. *Shakespeare.*  
A fool *layeth* open his folly. *Prov. xlii. 16.*
46. To *LAY* over. To incrust; to cover; to decorate super-  
ficially.  
Wo unto him that saith to the wood, awake; to the dumb  
stone, arise, it shall teach: behold, it is *laid* over with gold  
and silver, and there is no breath at all in the midst of it. *Hab. ii. 19.*
47. To *LAY* out. To expend.  
Fathers are wont to *lay* up for their sons,  
Thou for thy son art bent to *lay* out all. *Milton.*  
Tycho Brahe *laid* out, besides his time and industry, much  
greater sums of money on instruments than any man we ever  
heard of. *Boyle.*  
The blood and treasure that's *laid* out,  
Is thrown away, and goes for nought. *Hudibras.*  
If you can get a good tutor, you will never repent the  
charge; but will always have the satisfaction to think it the  
money, of all other, the best *laid* out. *Locke.*  
In this venture, double gains pursue,  
And *laid* out all my stock to purchase you. *Dryden.*

# LAY

- My father never at a time like this  
Would *lay* out his great soul in words, and waste  
Such precious moments. *Addison's Cato.*  
A melancholy thing to see the disorders of a household that  
is under the conduct of an angry stateswoman; who *lays* out  
all her thoughts upon the publick, and is only attentive to  
find out miscarriages in the ministry. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
When a man spends his whole life among the stars and  
planets, or *lays* out a twelve-month on the spots in the sun,  
however noble his speculations may be, they are very apt  
to fall into burlesque. *Addison on ancient Medals.*  
Nature has *laid* out all her art in beautifying the face; she  
has touched it with vermilion, planted in it a double row of  
ivory, and made it the seat of smiles and blushes. *Addison.*
48. To *LAY* out. To display; to discover.  
He was dangerous, and takes occasion to *lay* out bigotry,  
and false confidence, in all its colours. *Atterbury.*
49. To *LAY* out. To dispose; to plan.  
The garden is *laid* out into a grove for fruits, a vineyard,  
and an allotment for olives and herbs. *Notes on the Odyssey.*
50. To *LAY* out. With the reciprocal pronoun, to exert; to  
put forth.  
No selfish man will be concerned to *lay* out himself for  
the good of his country. *Smalridge.*
51. To *LAY* to. To charge upon.  
When we began, in courteous manner, to *lay* his unkind-  
ness unto him, he, seeing himself confronted by so many,  
like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to justify his  
cruel falsehood. *Sidney.*
52. To *LAY* to. To apply with vigour.  
We should now *lay* to our hands to root them up, and can-  
not tell for what. *Oxford Reasons against the Covenant.*  
Let children be hired to *lay* to their bones,  
From fallow as needeth, to gather up stones. *Tusser.*
53. To *LAY* to. To harass; to attack.  
The great master having a careful eye over every part of  
the city, went himself unto the English station, which was  
then hardly *laid* to by the Bassa Mustapha. *Knolles.*  
Whilst he this, and that, and each man's blow  
Doth eye, defend, and shift, being *laid* to fore;  
Backwards he bears. *Daniel's Civil War.*
54. To *LAY* together. To collect; to bring into one view.  
If we *lay* all these things together, and consider the parts,  
rise, and degrees of his sin, we shall find that it was not  
for nothing. *South's Sermons.*  
Many people apprehend danger for want of taking the true  
measure of things, and *laying* matters rightly together. *L'Estr.*  
My readers will be very well pleased, to see so many use-  
ful hints upon this subject *laid* together in so clear and con-  
cise a manner. *Addison's Guardian, N<sup>o</sup>. 96.*  
One series of consequences will not serve the turn, but  
many different and opposite deductions must be examined,  
and *laid* together, before a man can come to make a right  
judgment of the point in question. *Locke.*
55. To *LAY* under. To subject to.  
A Roman soul is bent on higher views,  
To civilize the rude unpolish'd world,  
And *lay* it under the restraint of laws. *Addison's Cato.*
56. To *LAY* up. To confine.  
In the East-Indies, the general remedy of all subject to  
the gout, is rubbing with hands till the motion raise a vio-  
lent heat about the joints: where it was chiefly used, no one  
was ever troubled much, or *laid* up by that disease. *Temple.*
57. To *LAY* up. To store; to treasure.  
St Paul did will them of the church of Corinth, every  
man to *lay* up somewhat by him upon the Sunday, and to  
reserve it in store, till himself did come thither, to send it  
to the church of Jerusalem for relief of the poor there. *Hooker, b. iv. sect. 13.*  
Those things which at the first are obscure and hard, when  
memory hath *laid* them up for a time, judgment afterwards  
growing explaineth them. *Hooker, b. v. sect. 22.*  
That which remaineth over, *lay* up to be kept until the  
morning. *Exod. xvi. 23.*  
The king must preserve the revenues of his crown with-  
out diminution, and *lay* up treasure in store against a time  
of extremity. *Bacon's Advice to Villiers.*  
Fathers are wont to *lay* up for their sons,  
Thou for thy son art bent to *lay* out all. *Milton.*  
The whole was tilled, and the harvest *laid* up in several  
granaries. *Temple.*  
I will *lay* up your words for you till time shall serve. *Dryd.*  
This faculty of *laying* up, and retaining ideas, several other  
animals have to a great degree, as well as man. *Locke.*  
What right, what true, what fit, we justly call,  
Let this be all my care; for this is all:  
To *lay* this harvest up, and hoard with haste  
What every day will want, and most, the last. *Pope.*
58. To *LAY* upon. To importune; to request with earnestness  
and incessantly. Obsolete.  
All the people *laid* so earnestly upon him to take that war  
in